अभी तक नहीं किया गया है । अखिल भारतीय क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कर्मचारी संघ ने 1984 की रिट याचिका 132 में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय में 1993 का. । एसं० 1 दायर किया, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिये बकाये के भुगतान की मांग की गई है । माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 12-9-1994 को एक आदेश पारित किया जिसके तहत उसने भारत संघ तथा नाबार्ड को कर्मचारी संघ के परामर्श से चार सप्ताह के अन्दर एक योजना तैयार करने का निदेश दिया । भारत सरकार ने नाबार्ड के महाप्रबंधक श्री के० बसु की अध्यक्षता में 6 अन्य सदस्यों सहित एक समिति की नियुक्ति की है । समिति इस संबंध में कर्मचारी संघ से परामर्श करती रही है । इस मामले को माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के ध्यान में लाया गया था, जिन्होंने योजना प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख पहले 31 दिसम्बर, 1994 तक बढ़ाई है और बाद में अगली तारीख 1-5-1995 नियत की गई है ।

Concessional aid to India

192. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Concern over fall in aid to India" as reported in 'Statesman' dated October 16, 1994;

(b) if so, whether concessional aid to India from foreign Countries has stopped;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor.

(d) whether it will have any impact on the economy of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Average credit deposit ratio of commercial banks in Uttar Pradesh

193. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average credit deposit ratio of scheduled Commercial Banks till 31st October, 1994 in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is quite less than the national average;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the imbalance in credit deposits ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b) The Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of scheduled commercial banks as on 30th September, 1994 (latest available) in Uttar Pradesh is 35.3 per cent as against the All India average of 54.9 per cent.

(c) The reasons for low C. D. Ratio can be attributed mainly to low credit absorption capacity, lack of adequate infrastructural facilities, tendency on the part of major industries like sugar to opt for alternate sources of credit rather than from banks.

(d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had appointed a High Power Committee to look into the causes of low CDR in Uttar Pradesh and to suggest measures to improve the same. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, meetings were held in the State and definite time bound programmes for credit disbursal in identified areas were chalked out. RBI had also advised the banks to show improvement in this regard and the banks have responded well with definite action plans to improve lending operations which will lead to boosting the C. D. Ratio in the State.